

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINSFORD, Oct. 8.

Telegraphers strike is settled.
Parliament was prorogued last Tuesday.
Paris has gone wild over the czar and Czarina.

Alcala, a Mexican town, has been destroyed by earthquake.
A new steamship will be added to Hudson's Pacific line.

Revision of the tariff will not be taken up for a month or more.

Lord Roseberry has resigned the liberal leadership in Britain.
Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been almost totally destroyed by fire.

Shipping was much damaged by a storm on the south coast of England.

Victor De Lesseps, who died at Paris on Tuesday, is suspected of suicide.

Victor Abbotson, a Finlander, was killed by accident near Dugald yesterday.

Thieves raided the bank at Sherburne, Michigan, shot two men, and escaped on bicycles.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co. declared a yearly dividend of seven per cent on paid up capital.

Reported that Sir Oliver Mowat will be appointed to the judicial committee of the privy council.

Reported that the Hon. C. Sifton will be sworn in as minister of interior at Ottawa on Tuesday next.

Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Laurier had a conference yesterday, it is supposed to arrange a compromise on election protests.

LOCAL.

TRAIN LEFT CALGARY ON TIME.

W. S. EDMISTON is expected to arrive on to-night's train.

M. McCauley, M. L. A., has a bill in the legislature to amend the hospital ordinance.

BRACKMAN & KER will ship some oats and potatoes to the Kootenay on to-morrow's train.

C. M. WOODWORTH, the barrister, went up the river yesterday with Mr. Mullen on a gold prospecting expedition.

On Wednesday evening, October 21st, in Robertson Hall the Independent Order of Foresters will give their second annual ball for which a good programme has been arranged.

M. McCauley, M. L. A., was introduced to the speaker at the opening of the assembly by Premier Hamilton and escorted to the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Oliver.

BISHOP GRANDIN, Father Lacombe and Father Leduc were to leave Winnipeg last Monday. They did not relish the idea of having to remain over Sunday at a point on the account of the strike. Father Leduc will act as assistant bishop.

The second monthly gospel temperance meeting will be held in the Methodist church next Thursday evening under the auspices of Lochmound lodge of A. O. T. U. when a good programme of music and elocution will be rendered by little boys and girls and an address by one of the local ministers.

A UNION meeting of the Christian Endeavor societies in the Alberta union, was held in the Methodist church last night. There was a large attendance, including a number from South Edmonton. The topic "Why I believe in the atonement," was introduced by D. S. Mackenzie, of South Edmonton, and many others took part in the meeting which was a most pleasant and instructive one.

S. EDMISTON arrived in town on Tuesday from the north where he has been engineer on the Hudson's Bay steamer, Graham, for the past ten years. It is seven years since he was in Edmonton last and is surprised at the fine town we have. He is on his way to Winnipeg and will probably return to resume his position in the north next year. He says there are a great many settlers going to the northern country in the neighborhood of McMurray and Chipewyan.

At St. Albert last Monday a halfbreeds' association was formed for the purpose of urging the government to grant scrip to the children born between 1870 and 1885. There was a large attendance and the following officers were elected: President, Octave Bellerose; Vice-presidents, Baptiste Pepin and Severo Villeneuve; Secretary, Adolphus Rowland; Committee, J. Rowland, J. B. L'Hirondelle, John Cunningham and other leaders. Another meeting will be held next week to pass resolutions.

A. E. POTTER has brought his gold mining scow down to Walters' where she is laid up for the winter. During the two months active work \$1,000 worth of gold has been obtained, the best day's yield being \$77.64 in 84 hours. The wages bill covers four months in all; weather, prospecting, and other causes having prevented more than two months continuous work. The result is satisfactory to Mr. Potter. During the winter he will make improvements in the washing appliances on the dredge, and next season he hopes to get down to work early, with a machine which will save nearly, if not quite all the gold. This season he calculates they have saved about 75 per cent of the yellow dust.

A LETTER from the La Cigale troupe informs us that they met with every kindness in Calgary and their shows were most successful. They began last barnstorming business at Camrose, where they played "Three Hata" in a house about 25 feet square. The house was so crammed for the audience to sit, so they stood. At Banff they played "Betsy" in a very nice hall called the pavilion, before a good and appreciative audience. From there they went to Golden, B. C., where they showed two nights before good houses, in a small hall. They were received there and entertained by Mitchell Innes. As the company have their orchestra with them they give dances after each show. At Donald they had good audiences and were on the way to Revelstoke and Kamloops last Friday when the letter was written.

THE prize list of Fort Saskatchewan fair is unavoidably held over until next Monday's issue.

Bacon 12½c per dozen; butter 12½c per pound; potatoes 15c per bushel; loose hay \$3 per ton.

E. F. HUTCHINGS and A. McKinlay left on Tuesday's train for Winnipeg and Toronto respectively.

IS. S. SYDER is at St. Albert to-day investigating a charge of wounding cattle perforce against J. Billiau.

H. H. BRANT has decided to remove his hairdressing business to the store lately occupied by the Singer Co.

GEORGE RUSSELL, Peck Rowland and Chas. Brannan intend leaving on to-morrow's train for the Kootenay.

INFORMATION has been laid in connection with the prairie fire near Beaver lake, and others will probably be laid from the north and west of town.

THERE was a slight flutter of snow here yesterday, and to-day it has been raining, which will doubtless put out the fire which were smouldering all around us.

THE Brackman & Ker Milling Co., South Edmonton are advertising for a quantity of No. 1 potatoes for the Kootenay trade, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

W. W. DAVIDSON and his wife will leave on to-morrow's train. Mr. Davidson has business in Calgary and Mrs. Davidson will proceed to Barrie, Ontario, on a visit to her friends.

W. J. RICHARDSON's new house is now practically completed and he will remove into it shortly. The house is a fine addition to the residences of Edmonton, and has a handsome appearance.

CONSIDERABLE difficulty has been experienced by local merchants in getting their freight owing to the strike. The Hudson's Bay Co. have only just been able to open their fall and winter stock which has been lying at the depot for several days.

A MEETING of the directors of the Edmonton District Railway Co., will be held on Saturday afternoon to consider the situation, and it is to be hoped that they will deem it advisable to recommend the shareholders to allow operations to commence.

W. T. HENRY and P. Batchart left yesterday on their wheels for Witsakewin. To-day they intend going on to Red Deer, where they propose to board the train to-morrow. Mr. Henry will be away a week on a tour. Mrs. Henry intends to leave on to-morrow's train on a trip to Eastern Canada.

CAPT. SEGERS, of the H. B. Co's steamer "Graham" arrived from the north last Tuesday. He reports game very plentiful on the river. He shot all he needed from the deck of his steamer. Crows have been good and everyone is well fixed as regards supplies for the winter. The captain will stay in Edmonton visiting friends for a few days and then proceed to his home in St. Paul, Minn., where he will spend the winter. His daughter, Miss Segers, who has been staying with Mrs. Kinnaid this summer will go out with him.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Liberal association was held in the old Methodist church last Tuesday evening. There was a fair attendance. The resignation of A. G. Harrison as secretary was read and S. C. Wilson elected to the office. It was decided to arrange with all the associations in Northern Alberta to hold an annual convention at the residence of J. J. Cameron who is leaving town as a prominent member in recognition of his service in the past as president. Anyone wishing to join the association may do so by applying to the Secretary and signing the roll of members.

IT was a great relief to the business men of the town yesterday morning to learn that the operators strike had ended and the telegraph lines were again at the service of the public, but in the afternoon it was learned that the Company had broken faith with the operators and the train hands and engineers gave notice that they would join the operators at 6 p. m. At 5.30 a message was received saying the Company had granted the demands of the operators, and the lines were opened for business, thus ending a strike of ten days duration which caused a considerable amount of inconvenience to the commercial men of the country, and entailed enormous expense for the C. P. R.

THE Edmonton assessment this year amounts to about \$905,000. Appeals to the court of revision relating to about \$200,000 were filed, and the court of revision made a reduction of 20 per cent on the whole assessment, irrespective of appeals. The counsel of the Hudson Bay Co., Methodist mission, and Hickson estate, were of opinion that the court of revision had exceeded its jurisdiction in reducing assessments where no appeals had been made. Application was therefore made to the Supreme court for a writ of prohibition which was granted. The matter comes up for further argument here on October 13th, before Judge Rouleau. Judge Scott granted stay of proceedings and telegraphed A. G. Randall the town clerk this morning prohibiting him from proceeding further in the matter of the 20 per cent reduction. S. S. Taylor Q. C. is the counsel for the appellants in the case.

S. S. TAYLOR, Q. C., has been moving for three years past on behalf of the Edmonton volunteers who were engaged in the last rebellion, urging the government to grant them money for their services. It was brought before the late government four or five times, and the then minister of justice said that the legislation in force was not wide enough to cover Edmonton volunteers, but their rights were recognized. The constituency simply lacked a member who would give the matter his attention. Mr. Taylor prepared an amendment to the existing act, which he placed in Mr. Oliver's hands, and a letter has just arrived informing Mr. Taylor that the matter has been brought to the attention of the minister of militia, who looks on it favorably. Probably no legislation will be required, but if it is the minister intimated that if the case deserved it, the legislation would be forthwith enacted next session. This is a matter affecting some 300 people in the Edmonton district.

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.

C. A. Loveland, of Wisconsin, has been here for the past two months prospecting. His last visit to Edmonton was in March, 1858, when the only building here was the H. B. fort, which was enclosed by a stockade extending down on the flat and enclosing the chief factor's house. He came in from Fort Gary (Winnipeg) via Forts Carlton and Pitt, reaching here in March. He was here about six weeks when the party went through the Jasper Pass to the head waters of the Fraser river. They knew nothing of Saskatchewan gold in those days, but were anxious to get to the Fraser placer mines. Mr. Loveland remembers that there was no money in circulation at Fort Edmonton in 1858, and though he had plenty of American gold he could not purchase an ounce of anything with it. He had to work for a shilling a day as the board in the building of a Roman Catholic mission church inside the stockade, and he traded his earnings out at the fort for supplies to take him through the mountains. While he was here a band of about 3,000 Blackfoot Indians arrived from the south to trade at the fort. The first morning after their arrival a chief came down in full dress accompanied by 50 or 100 of his followers, bringing a present for the H. B. Co's chief factor. When the present had been made the cannons of the fort fired a salute, which was answered by the Indians firing their guns. Then the chief retired and another followed, and the ceremony was repeated, until all had greeted the factor. Then six of the Indians were told off to take care of the arms of all the others, and trading commenced. Dried buffalo meat in varying quantities was brought in and traded, and the Indians got considerable rum and had a carousal. The six guardians were compelled to keep sober. At nightfall the Indians came and fired at the fort, but were not answered and did no damage. When the trading was ended the six sober Indians were taken into the fort and treated to drink and the best of what was going. The party remained about three or four days and then returned south. At Fort Carlton an Indian came to Mr. Loveland's cabin and gave him a magnificent dressed buffalo robe for about two ounces of salt, and he could have got twenty at the same rate. Buffalo were plentiful, and the country between here and Fort Gary was principally prairie, very little bush being anywhere. His description of trading at Fort Gary was amusing. The rule there was to hand down the first article of any kind asked for, thus a 200 pound man would probably be handed a pair of pants of a size suitable for a 120 pound man, and they were expected to take them, and vice versa. They objected to any selection being made. Mr. Loveland himself had great difficulty in getting supplies there at all. He was there ten days before he could get attended to. The store was opened in the morning and closed at a certain hour in the afternoon, and all who were inside at closing time were ordered out at about 10 o'clock the next day. After he had waited several days he remained at closing time and by his persistence got the clerk to serve him after hours. He wanted a pound of tea and was told to put out his handkerchief; they knew nothing about wrapping goods in paper, and when he had persuaded the clerk to find him a piece of coarse paper, and he asked for twine he was handed a piece of half-inch rope to tie up the parcel containing the pound of tea. When he asked for a two quart kettle the nearest one was handed him, which would hold some two gallons, and it was only by more persuasion that he could induce the clerk to let him have one of these. He wanted from a little further along the rack. Mr. Loveland is well pleased with his visit now and delighted to see such a very prosperous settlement here.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A QUANTITY OF No. 1

Potatoes!
WANTED
FOR THE KOOTENAY
TRADE

BY THE

Brackman & Ker
MILLING CO.

SOUTH EDMONTON.

THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS, LOAN
& BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

DO YOU WANT TO BORROW?

It is as easy to pay off a loan as to plan as it is to pay rent. \$500 loan costs \$7.50 per month, and pays off principal and interest in eight years; other sums proportionately. First mortgage improved property only. Apply to
GEORGE T. BRAGG, Agent.

WANTED!
1,000 BUSHELS
Potatoes!
AT ONCE.

F. M. ROBERTSON
J. A. McDougall.

Music, Painting!

The Minx McNamara are now prepared to give lessons in Music, Painting, Crayon and Sepia Drawing. Addresses illuminated.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED.
For Plato Public School District, No. 416. Second or third class certificate. Duties 1: commence Oct. 15th. Apply to
O. N. LAYELLE,
Morinville, Alberta.

STRAYED

ESTRAY.
Came to the premises of the undersigned near St. Albert about two days ago, one sorrel horse, about four years old, no brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take away.
JOSEPH FAYAN, St. Albert.

ESTRAY.
Drove into my premises in July last one two-year-old red heifer, no brand. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take away.
R. SIMMONS, 54-21-31,
Fort Saskatchewan.

LOST.
From the premises of the undersigned one bright bay mare five years old, star on forehead, black mane and tail, branded "B" on left shoulder. Suitable reward will be given upon delivery at ranch of
D. MALONEY, St. Albert.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
The regular monthly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held in the Council Chamber Friday first, the 9th October, at 8 p. m. Special business.
W. MACADAM, Secretary. G. J. KINNARD, President.



Strike on Again!
But we were just in time to get our new goods out. We have a Man's Heavy Working Shoe for \$1.25 that is out of sight, also some snaps in Women's and Children's.

Underclothing.
Good Range Ladies' and Gents' all wool. See them.

Hose.
We are right in it. Have a look at our \$3.1b. all wool Socks, 8 pairs for \$1.00. Good values in ladies' also.

Buy a \$3.25 Toilet Set for \$1.75 at
A. Macdonald's.

NOTICE!
I am prepared to winter 40 head of Cattle at reasonable rates. For further information apply to
W. KIESER, Morinville.

Dry-Goods
Latest Styles
Finest Quality
Best Values

Groceries
Fresh,
Good,
Cheap.

J. A. McDougall.

LOSING MONEY ON HORSES.

There are several ways of doing this—betting on the wrong one, making mistakes in trading, etc., but the most frequent way is by neglecting their health after the hard work of summer and fall is over. A great many can be saved by using

GRAYDON'S
CONDITION POWDERS

25cts. per pound. It is a general tonic and appetizer, gives a fine, glossy coat, hardens the muscles and places the animal in the best condition for winter's work.

GEO. H. GRAYDON,
Post Office Drug Store.

COME AND SEE
My Fine Range of Suitings in

SCOTCH, IRISH AND CANADIAN
TWEEDS

SERGES, WORSTEDS, OVERCOATINGS.

Paintings of all kinds and styles.

Suits to order from \$20.00 up.

Pants to order from \$5.50 to \$9.

C. W. SUTTER
Macdonald's
Pharmacy

We carry only the best and purest Drugs and Chemicals. Our stock is complete and prices right.

Money o o o o
TO IMPROVE TOWN PROPERTY.

Land o o o o o
IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Insurance o o o o
FIRE, ACCIDENT, PLATE GLASS AND LIFE.

If you require any of these, kindly call or write the undersigned who give the BEST TERMS IN TOWN.

Cowie & Gairdner
Two Bargins in specially selected farm lands:
160 acres, 10 miles from town for \$400.00.
146 acres with buildings, situated on river six miles from town for \$550.

MILLINERY
FALL OPENING

Ladies are invited to call and inspect the latest styles in Hats, Bonnets, Toques, and Children's Hats. No trouble to show goods.

Miss Charbonneau
PROVINCIAL
Building and Loan
ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

LOANS
On First Mortgages Improved Real Estate at 6 per cent. Principal and interest repayable monthly.

This Association guarantees in its contracts that Loans and Investments will mature within a definite period.

A. McNICOL, Edmonton,
General Agent for Northern Alberta.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

(SEVEN WEEKS.)

Printed Monday and Thursday evenings.

Subscription: \$2 a year, in advance.

Transient advertisements: Five lines and under, three insertions and under \$1, or 10 cents a line 1st insertion and 5 cents a line each week or part of week after.

Standing advertisements—50 cts a line for 3 months.

FRANK OLIVER. — PROPRIETOR.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, OCTOBER 28th, 1896

THE NORTHWEST IN PARLIAMENT.

In committee of supply on Sept. 24th, some discussion took place on immigration matters when the vote for that purpose was asked. The speech of the member for Alberta was as follows:

Mr. Oliver. I wish to say something, Sir, on this question of immigration. It is a matter which interests the whole House, but which probably interests members from Manitoba and the Northwest more especially than it does other hon. gentlemen. Regarding the statement made by the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Davin) in regard to colonization companies, I think he said there was only one of these companies whose land has not reverted to the crown.

Mr. Davin. Only one or two.

Mr. Oliver. How many then?

Mr. Davin. A mere fraction of the colonization companies that were brought into existence.

Mr. Oliver. I think the hon. gentleman said one. Would he mind mentioning what one that is?

Mr. Davin. I can mention it if the hon. gentleman likes. It was the Yorkton Company.

Mr. Oliver. Well, I can mention another one.

Mr. Davin. I dare say you can.

Mr. Oliver. And I could mention still another one, and a number more could be mentioned also. However, that is not the point just now. I want to draw attention to the condition of affairs resulting from these grants, and to state how they have affected immigration. One grant was made to the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Company, of four townships which were situated exactly in the heart of the settlement that already existed in that country.

The town of Edmonton is 20 miles distant from Fort Saskatchewan. The country was more or less settled in the neighborhood of those towns. Those four townships were immediately between these towns, and each of the four townships was already partially settled. But upon the colonization company taking possession of their lands, notice was issued to the settlers upon those lands that they would have to vacate. That was the first act of that colonization company; and there is a gentleman employed in the offices in these buildings who was connected with that transaction and was present at the time. The duty devolved upon me on that occasion to do what little I could to protect the settlers from this alleged colonization company which, so far from bringing in settlers, in fact ordered those settlers off the land which they had themselves improved. This is one sample of the policy for which the hon. gentleman gave so much credit to the gentleman who led this government for so many years. This colonization company retained possession of the land for a number of years. They never made the first attempt to put any settlers upon it, and when, as time rolled on, they did not wish to complete their agreement with the government and make their final payments on the land, so far from that land reverting back to the crown and becoming available for homestead settlement, the government made an arrangement with them whereby they were allowed to purchase absolutely as much of that land as the money they had already paid on it and the money they had expended on improvements on their own behalf, would pay for at the rate of one dollar per acre; while the ordinary homesteader who has not completed his homestead duties is driven off the land or is deprived of it without compensation, and I will not say but justly so. But the case is very different in dealing with this speculative company, which was not a colonization company at all. The very money which they had laid out to break the land and build and erect buildings for themselves was credited to them in payment for the land at one dollar per acre, when the selling price of the same land at the same time to any body else was two dollars per acre, if not three dollars. That company dissolved as a company; but the men who composed it at that time still hold that land in the heart of the settlement. They hold it at a price which has prevented settlement from that day to this; and there is every evidence that they will continue to hold it because just as the value of the land rises their prices rise; so that up to date they have practically sold none

of it, although it has been saleable at a fair rate. As soon as its value rose to five dollars an acre, they raised their price to six dollars; and today that land remains unsettled in one of the most thickly settled districts in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. That is a sample of the immigration policy of the late government. What was done at Edmonton was done at Red Deer, 150 miles south of Edmonton, by the Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Company, so-called. That company is holding land there to-day, being the absolute owners of it, and thereby preventing settlement upon it, is considered by the settlers of that locality to be one of the greatest obstacles to settlement in the district. The gentlemen who have spoken here on the subject of immigration lay rather more stress on the tariff side of it than is absolutely necessary. That is one side of the question, and it is a very important factor in the case, but is not everything. I am not able to describe to this House in the words in which it should be described, the policy that has been pursued during the past sixteen years by the late government in regard to the settlement of that country. It is not in one or two or three particulars, but it is in all particulars. The very first proposition, which closes from settlement 20 out of the 36 sections in every township of the Territories, leaving only sixteen sections available for homestead settlers, is enough for a beginner. It can easily be seen what a valuable proposition that is on which to secure settlement. It may be said that this is done to provide land grants for railroads. We will admit that it is, if you grant the land to the railroad when the railroad has earned it; but in every part of those Northwest Territories where there is no railroad, and where there is no prospect of there being a railroad, that land is still reserved from settlement to encourage railroads, and to encourage the settlement of the country. You encourage the settlement of the country by keeping more than half of it closed from settlement. That is another feature of the policy pursued by the late government. Now, it is not only the statute in regard to the administration of the lands of the Territories that has been objectionable, but the administration itself. I say that administration—and I can give particulars to the House if required—has been distinctly against the settler on every pretext. In every case in which a question arose between the settler and another interest, the decision was against the settler. I can prove that the law has been twisted and defied in order to strike the settlers; and it is the law, and the administration of the law more than the law itself, that has made a change in the representation of those Territories from four conservatives to practically four liberals. The House may account for that change in any way it pleases; but I say that it is the administration of the affairs of the Northwest in regard to the settlers that has to a great extent brought about the change. Besides the administration of the lands, there is the matter of railroad rates. I say—and I think all the member representing both Manitoba and the Territories will agree with me—that the railroad rates is the great question in that country. It is the question that has, militated most strongly against its settlement; and any proposition to deal with the country which does not include a proposition to deal with the question of railroad rates is not going to be thoroughly effective. I am not going to deal with figures to-night, because there is not time, but they are available in the records of this House as the result of the labors of the railway commission. I hope they will be printed before another year, so that everybody may see them for himself. The evidence was put in and it cost the country plenty to get it, and then it was practically suppressed after it was obtained.

There is one condition required in all countries which depend upon railway communication for their trade and commerce, and that is competitive rates. That is the condition in England, in Eastern Canada and in every other civilized country, except the Northwest Territories, and the reason why there is no competition there is because it was the settled policy of the late administration not to allow it. The policy of that administration was to prevent and not to assist railway competition in the Northwest. They accomplished their purpose effectually, and the result is what has been stated. If there is a reason for an acrimonious discussion in this House with regard to immigration, that reason is the policy of railway monopoly in the Territories which has been followed by the late government. We must have railway competition or we cannot have prosperity, especially in that country, above all other parts of the Dominion, where the railroad haul is so great and where railway freights eat up a greater proportion of the value of farm products than do the railways

of the country. I do not mean to go any further with that side of the question at present, but I am prepared to bring the proofs of the facts I have stated before the House if necessary.

I would ask what proportion of the grant of last year was expended in England, in the United States and in Canada, and on what service?

Mr. Dobell. I should think about \$30,000 in Great Britain \$30,000 in the United States.

Mr. Oliver. On what service was that amount expended in Great Britain?

Mr. Dobell. On agents' travelling expenses, delivering lectures, and paying bonuses to the agents of steamship companies. Every steamship agent gets so much per immigrant brought out by his company.

Mr. Oliver. I ask this House have the results of our immigration agencies in the old country justified that expenditure? Whatever the theory may be, the result has not justified one dollar of it, in my judgment. The system pursued is such that it could not, by any possibility, produce good results. When you simply send agents to the shipping ports of England to secure passengers for a certain line of steamships and pay those agents at so much per head, the only result you obtain is that you help people to come from England to the States through Canada. That is why our immigration returns are not borne out by the results in our population, because what are entered in the returns as immigrants to Canada are really passengers through Canada to the United States, whose expenses are partly paid by the Canadian taxpayer. Such a system is a disgrace. It is simply another means of bonussing the corporation who run the steamships, and is not entitled to be considered as part of an immigration policy. I would ask the hon. gentleman on what services the money spent in the United States was expended?

Mr. Dobell. Payments of agents entirely.

Mr. Oliver. No assisted passages?

Mr. Dobell. No.

Mr. Oliver. I shall not discuss that matter. Very likely it is a proper policy to have agents in the United States, and while there might be some little difference of opinion as to the policy, I shall not say that it was not a proper policy, and that it has not given certain results. One of the results is that we have got in a good many people who are not very well fixed to stay in after they get here, and as a consequence a good many of them are going out again. However, I do not propose to discuss that feature of the case. The point I want to make is this. People who come from the United States to the Northwest get a rate of one cent a mile from any part of the United States to any part of Canada. I was under the impression that that rate was controlled by the government and was due partly to government assistance, but I find I am mistaken and it is therefore a matter with which the government have nothing to do. But there is a very strong feeling in the Northwest that there is something unfortunate and undesirable in a condition of affairs that assists a man to come from any part of the United States at a cent per mile for transport while the better man from the eastern provinces of Canada has to pay a rate of three, four or five cents, with the same proportion of difference in the transport of his effects. It has occurred that people in the eastern provinces of Canada who wish to go to the Northwest, have taken passage to points in the United States and then have secured the cent-a-mile rate to the Northwest. Now, that is a very peculiar condition of affairs. If the government is not responsible for it, we should not hold them responsible; but we think this condition of affairs is so peculiar as to call for attention on the part of the government, in order to remove the discrimination that seems to exist in favor of outsiders against our own people. It has been stated in this House, and it cannot be denied, that there is from year to year an overflow of population from the eastern provinces of Canada. That overflow may be due to one cause, or it may be due to another. I will not argue now what the cause is; I do not know that it is worth while in this connection to argue that out. But the fact is that that overflow of population is by all odds the most desirable immigration that can possibly go to the Northwest; these are the people who will do more good to themselves in the Northwest than any others, who will do more good to the Northwest than any others, and who will do more good to the Dominion by settling in the Northwest than any others. That we have this condition of affairs existing, we know, and we know that it has existed for thirty years or more. And unfortunately

(Continued on third page.)

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Call and examine our Stock of Heating and Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Lamp Goods, Granite ware, Etc. Etc.



American and Canadian Coal Oil in Barrel or Cases.

All human history, the fact attests;
That happiness for man
In what he has to eat, most surely rests.

More truth than poetry perhaps.
Prove it to a demonstration by insisting
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bread made only from our Flour.

The Western Milling Company Limited

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Manufacturers of High Grade Flour.

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LARGE SELECTION OF

Ladies' Fall and Winter Jackets

at Extremely Moderate Prices.

FALL DRESS GOODS

A SPLENDID SELECTION AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES' FALL HATS

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.

It's this way ..

Having on hand a very large stock of JACKETS, ULSTERS and CAPES in the latest styles and knowing that many ladies are buying the goods and getting their Jackets made to order, we have decided to sell our stock of

Jackets, Ulsters and Capes

at a discount of 20 PER CENT. FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

Take advantage of this Grand Offer. These are powerfully Persuasive Prices for wideawake buyers.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers
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EDMONTON

COAL . COAL
Good as the Best
Cheap as the Cheapest.
ALBERTA. TELEPHONE W. HUMBERSTONE,

THE NORTH-WEST IN PARLIAMENT

(Continued from second page)

there seems a probability of its continuing to exist. But, as we consider it desirable to settle the Northwest, we should consider the desirability of settling it with the overflow of our own people. It is to this feature of the policy of the late government that I desire to call attention. It is now many years ago that I read in a report of the department of the interior the statement that it was not the policy of the government to encourage the removal of the people from one province of the Dominion to another, or from one part of the Dominion to another. I say that as long as the government of the country sees fit to ignore the loss of population which the country suffers from year to year on one hand, and the desirability of using that population in settling our own country, and the possibility of directing it to our own country on the other hand, we cannot expect success in the settlement of our own country. If we want people there, our own people are the best that we can have; and it is surely better for us, if they are going to leave us, that they should be producers in our own country and assist in enlarging the market of our merchants and manufacturers in the eastern provinces and assist as taxpayers in bearing the burdens of the whole Dominion. That, that they should cross the line into the United States, which the greater portion of them do, I fear, where they cease to have any part in bearing the burdens of the Dominion or enlarging the markets for the eastern part of the Dominion. This I think was probably the worst feature of the immigration policy of the late government; and that is a point I would like to press upon the new government, not merely as a matter of immigration, but as a matter of what you might call a sound, high policy. That western part of the country is capable of supporting a very much greater population than the eastern part is. It is practically divided from the eastern part of the country by a tract which is not capable of settlement; cut off as it were; it is in another country. Unless that country is settled up by our own people, people who are of the same kind as you, who have the same social ideas, the same political institutions, the same political aspirations—unless that country is settled up by such people, at least in sufficient numbers to control it, Mr. Chairman, you cannot control it, and it will not remain always part of this Dominion. This is a state of things I would like the new government to take into consideration. It is a matter of the utmost necessity for the binding together and building up of this Dominion that there should be a strong settlement from the eastern provinces of Canada in the Northwest, because that is the only guarantee that we have that it shall remain part of Canada, the only means of cementing the eastern and western parts of Canada together. I know how strong this idea has been resented in these eastern provinces. I know how it has been said that the Northwest is ruining the country, not only by reason of the expenditure it causes, but by reason of its being a competitor with the eastern producer. You may put this consideration to one side and look at the greater consideration, if you want the help of that country, you have to put in a nucleus of your own people. So far as the competition is concerned, you have the competition of the Western States. It is the matter of competition that has worked whatever injury has been worked in the matter of your production. It is the fact of our people having gone to the Western States that has caused the loss that has occurred. Therefore, you cannot lose in the matter of competition by sending your people to the Northwest, and, on the other hand, you are bound to gain, because every settler who goes to the Northwest, by reason of the wider opportunities afforded him, becomes necessarily of more value to this Dominion than if he had remained in the east. It is a well known fact that a given number of producers in Manitoba produce a greater amount of wealth, if not for themselves for the Dominion, than an equal number of producers in any other part of the country. So, I say, the removal of a farmer from Ontario to Manitoba is not a loss but a gain to the Dominion; and, when you consider that, if he did not remove from Ontario to Manitoba, he would remove from Ontario to the United States, I ask you to consider the amount of proportionate gain in that case. This is the side of the immigration question I wished to put before the House to-night, and I took this opportunity to do it. I hope hon. members will give this matter the fullest consideration, aside from party politics. I am prepared to argue out the partisan questions that arise, but this is not a party, it is a national question.

BEAVER LAKE (EAST).

Mr. Proctor is now a full-fledged benedict. Congratulations. Surely the silver question will be settled now!—Next!

Messrs. J. C. Morrison, A. R. Moody and Geo. Smith have lost valuable horses by a disease supposed to be pink-eye. Sergt. Sweetapple is out investigating the matter. Later, it seems the horses died of a fever and not pink-eye.

It would seem that the law re prairie fires is not strict enough to head off all the fools (or worse) who cause the loss of thousands of dollars worth of property every fall. This settlement got a bad scorching last year, and already almost all the settlers have been out fighting a fire that originated, I believe, in the Norwegian settlement to the south. As one of last year's fires started there also, I think a policeman should be located there.

Mr. and Mrs. Duff left for Lethbridge on the 23rd inst.

There are a few wavies here now, but the main flocks have not arrived yet.

One of our residents was fined \$8 lately for refusing to turn out to fight a prairie fire.

I understood that more lynx have been seen in the settlement. Coyotes are becoming bolder also. The scarcity of rabbits is probably the cause.

Sept. 30, 1896.

SASKATCHEWAN COAL FOR WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg Commercial:

On North Saskatchewan river are many seams of coal, some of very good quality, suitable for steam and domestic purposes. This coal is hauled by teams several miles from one mine and shipped in car lots as far as Calgary, nearly 200 miles distant by rail, where it has sold to a considerable extent in competition with the coals obtained at points west of Calgary. The usual price of the coals mined in the Edmonton district is about \$1 per ton at the mines. In some cases it has sold at 75 cents per ton. We have a natural waterway between Winnipeg and Edmonton, which at very moderate cost could be so developed as to be capable of accommodating an unlimited amount of traffic.

The coal, we have said, exists in several places right at the bank of the river. By the development of this waterway it could be loaded directly from the mines into the boats and transported through to Winnipeg. There are two routes available for the transportation of the coal. One would be down the Saskatchewan river to Lake Winnipeg thence up Lake Winnipeg and the other river to the city. The improvement of the St. Andrew's rapids near Winnipeg, and some improvements in the Saskatchewan river would be necessary. With the exception of the Grand Rapids near Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan river is navigable for light draft steamers all the way to Edmonton, though some improvements to the channel of the river are necessary to render the traffic safe.

NOTICE.

On and after to-morrow, the 15th September, I shall do business on a STRICTLY CASH basis at proportionately LOW PRICES. All accounts not paid by 30th September will be placed in my solicitor's hands for collection.

C. GALLAGHER.

Edmonton, Sept. 14th.

Garipey & Chenier

GENERAL...
MERCHANDISE

Wholesale AND Retail.
Cheap AND Cash.
Dry Goods, Staples, Groceries, Provisions, Boots & Shoes, Wall Paper, Crockery, Glassware, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Bran, Shorts, Pressed Hay.

Goods delivered free of charge.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE
Farm Property!

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott, and under and by virtue of a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Land Titles Act, 1894, and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at the date of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1896, at the office of J. R. Turnbull, in the Town of Edmonton, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property:

All the North-east one-quarter of Section ten (10), in Township fifty-four (54), in Range twenty-three (23), west of the Fourth Meridian, in the District of Alberta, in the Northwest Territories of Canada, containing 160 acres more or less.

This property is more particularly described as the farm of Thomas Labelle, situate at Horse Hills, in the District of Alberta.

Terms and conditions of sale and further particulars and descriptions of the property will be made known at the date of sale or on application to J. R. TURNBULL, Auctioneer. Vendor's Advocate.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1896, at the office of J. R. Turnbull, in the Town of Edmonton, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property:

All the North-west one-quarter of Section twenty-two (22), in Township fifty-one (51), in Range seventeen (17), west of the Fourth Meridian, in the District of Alberta, in the Northwest Territories of Canada, containing 160 acres more or less.

This property is more particularly described as the farm of Geoffrey Steele, situate at Beaver Lake, in the District of Alberta.

Terms and conditions of sale and further particulars and descriptions of the property will be made known at the date of sale or on application to J. R. TURNBULL, Auctioneer. Vendor's Advocate.

NOTICE!

On October 1st next I will remove my stock of Singer Sewing Machines and office to the premises of Mr. McLaughlin, at the corner of St. James and McDougall's streets, where a full line of Singer Sewing Machines, Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines, Oil, etc., may be found.

H. BOWEN,
Agent Singer Mfg. Co., Edmonton.

Change of Business ALL AROUND.

LA PUELQUE:
Save money and patronize home industry by buying your backboards at the City Carriage Works. Splendid assortment of Wheels and Wheeled rigs. A rare chance to get a good new Wagon Box at \$8.00, regular price \$12 to \$15. Also a large stock of woodwork to be sold at a great reduction.

Resizing of all kinds at the following prices: Bed posts, 50c; head blocks, 50c; neck-cases, 1 foot long, 50c to 60c; saucers, 25c; 30c; 35c; 40c; 45c; 50c; 55c; 60c; 65c; 70c; 75c; 80c; 85c; 90c; 95c; 100c; 110c; 120c; 130c; 140c; 150c; 160c; 170c; 180c; 190c; 200c; 210c; 220c; 230c; 240c; 250c; 260c; 270c; 280c; 290c; 300c; 310c; 320c; 330c; 340c; 350c; 360c; 370c; 380c; 390c; 400c; 410c; 420c; 430c; 440c; 450c; 460c; 470c; 480c; 490c; 500c; 510c; 520c; 530c; 540c; 550c; 560c; 570c; 580c; 590c; 600c; 610c; 620c; 630c; 640c; 650c; 660c; 670c; 680c; 690c; 700c; 710c; 720c; 730c; 740c; 750c; 760c; 770c; 780c; 790c; 800c; 810c; 820c; 830c; 840c; 850c; 860c; 870c; 880c; 890c; 900c; 910c; 920c; 930c; 940c; 950c; 960c; 970c; 980c; 990c; 1000c.

Remember I pay cash for all kinds of second hand backboards, buggies, wagons, farm implements, etc., also for cattle and horses, which are kept for sale or trade. Come one, come all. The old stand.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,
Corner Jasper and Namoy Ave.
JOHN KELLY, Proprietor.

Cash Discount of 10 per cent.

I have a very large stock of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE
In fact everything a first class Jeweler agent should keep and can only sell for cash in 1900.
All kinds of Watches repaired.

E. RAYMER.

Edmonton Planing Mills.

Cedar Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Casings, etc. Window and Door Frames made to order. Also all kinds of Turned Work.
Kannakins Lined for sale. A cashed to arrive next week.

K. A. McLEOD, Proprietor.
Mill and office, corner Namoy Avenue
P.O. Box 176

HOTELS.

QUEEN'S HOTEL. First class in every particular. Free bus meets all trains. Good sample room accommodation. Livery stable in connection. **JACKSON & GIBSON, Prop.**

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main Street. The only hotel in Edmonton. The largest house in Northern Alberta. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Comfortable sample rooms in connection. Also first-class livery and feed stable. **J. GOUBRIER, Proprietor.**

ALBERTA HOTEL, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—The above well-known Hotel having been recently enlarged and improved, now under the management of H. De Roux, is prepared to offer the best accommodation to visitors and the public generally. Table unexcelled. Good sample rooms attached. **H. DE ROUX, Proprietor.**

ST. ALBERT

WINDSOR HOTEL, St. Albert. First class accommodation. Good weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Sample room attached. Good livery and feed stable in connection. The proprietors give every attention to guests. **GOUBRIER & HOSKIN, Proprietors.**

PARENTS, CLERGYMEN AND PHYSICIANS.

Take notice. Births, marriages and deaths must be registered with the undersigned within 30 days after the occurrence or a fine of \$50 may be imposed. **ST. GEO. JELLETTE, Registrar B.M.D.**



MONTGOMERY & CO.

Harnessmakers & Saddlers. Full line of Horse Furnishings constantly on hand. Repairing done promptly. West side Ross Street, FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA.

COAL! COAL!

The undersigned has recently opened the coal mine formerly worked by the late W. T. Rees, and is prepared to furnish first class coal at bottom prices.

J. MILNER.

D. R. FRASER

HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Dry... Lumber.

In this district and is selling at prices lower than ever.

GOLD MINERS will find lumber suitable for grizzlies, boats, etc. Scows, boats, etc. built to order.

Sawing \$3.00 per M. Surface planing and matching done.

B.C. Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Windows, Mouldings and Casings.

School Books, Slates, Ink, MAPS, GLOBES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES

of every description at the lowest prices at

CANN & CO'S BOOKSTORE.

New Lines of Wall Paper.
Gunner Jinge's Jubilee by Strange, \$3.00

Orders by mail will receive careful attention
Sewing Machine Needles to fit all makes of machines in stock.

DRINK THE :

SOUTH EDMONTON BREWING COMPANY

Lager, Porter & Ales

THEY ARE UNEXCELLED.

The Family Trade Solicited and Supplied Direct from the Brewery.

P. O. Box 192. Telephone in connection.

AGENTS—Frank Marriaggi is agent at Fort Saskatchewan, and J. D. Renault is agent at St. Albert. James Goodridge is agent at Edmonton.

Lager and Porter may be purchased from the above agents at same price as is charged at Brewery. Kegs must be returned when empty to the agent from whom they were purchased. Any person or persons selling kegs or defacing name on same will be prosecuted.

R. B. FERGUSON,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and guaranteed

101st

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

MARBLE WORKS



Tombstones and Monuments

OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

JAS. McDONALD, AGENT

EDMONTON, ALTA.

75-m3



Best Fresh Beef

AT VANCE'S

VENISON, ELEPHANT

STEAK,

AND

BEAR

THIS IN MIND, FOR

...CASH ONLY...

PATRONS'

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Solicits the support of the general public in their new

Grocery, Flour and Feed Store.

Evans' Stand, Main Street. CASH SALES.

D. EVANS, Manager.

M. McCAULEY,

Cartage, - Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

First class Rigs. Good Drivers

All kinds transient teaming promptly attended to.

Contracts made for delivery of Stone. The best Building Sand in town for sale.

M. McCAULEY, Proprietor.

PORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Manufacturing Industries Wanted.

A PRACTICAL BLACKSMITH would receive an opening order if he started a Blacksmith here as soon as frost is out of the ground.

A MALL CUSTOM WOOL FACTORY would find this the best place in Northern Alberta for securing wool in exchange for yarn, cloths and blankets.

Any Manufacturing Enterprises looking for openings, please communicate with the undersigned.

F. Fraser Tims,

COMMISSION BROKER.

Agent for several of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies. Insurance effected in Town and Country at lowest rates.

Manager for Fort Saskatchewan Townsite Syndicate.

NOTE.

Fort Saskatchewan is situated on the Banks of the North Saskatchewan River, and is the centre of the whole District of Edmonton, which is supposed to be the best agricultural and stock raising District in the Canadian Northwest, and has the Beaver Hills as a background, making it the most picturesque town in the West.

Anyone visiting Northern Alberta should come and see

Fort Saskatchewan

FOR A FAMILY FLOUR

OUR :

STRONG BAKERS

IS FIRST CLASS. TRY IT.

EDMONTON MILLING COMPANY

[LIMITED.]

R. RITCHIE, Manager.

FOR SALE!

What is known as the

Cunningham Farm

In St. Albert Settlement, containing

440 acres and buildings worth \$800.

Can be purchased for \$1,400. Apply to

ST. GEO. JELLETTE, Edmonton.

681st

Millinery, Millinery

If you want to do some FANCY WORK go to

Miss Charbonneau

There you will find a fine assortment of

FILO SILK and LINEN all ready stamped.

Photo Frames, Pillow Covers, Table

Centre Pieces, Etc., Etc.

Lace and Straw Hats, a fine assortment.

SOUTH EDMONTON

SOUTH EDMONTON TOWN LOTS

In the vicinity of the Railway Station,

FOR SALE.

Apply to H. WILSON.

White Avenue, South Edmonton, or to

OSLER HAMMOND & NANTON, Winnipeg.

PUMPS

P. CLARK, Pump-maker. Wooden pump made and

guaranteed, or wooden pump heads fitted on iron piping if required. Prices reasonable. Terms cash.

Factory, Whyte Avenue, South Edmonton.

Old Photographs

Copied to any size and made to

look better than the original by

C. W. Mathers,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Souvenir Albums and Views of

the district also for sale.

Tin Types 4 for 50 cents.

Scientific American

For information and free Handbook write to

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.

Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world, abundantly illustrated. Weekly, \$3.00 a year. \$2.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

EDMONTON DYE WORKS

—Pirchner & Mayerhofer,—

PROPRIETORS.

Near Electric Light Works.

All orders promptly attended to and first-class work guaranteed.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.
Queen's—C.H. Rodberg, Brussels, Europe; G.W. McBride, Rossland; E.F. Hutchings, Winnipeg; A. Prince, St. Albert; W. Williams, Montreal; Rev. R. Connel, Beaver Lake; W. Toole, Calgary; R.C. Thomas, Calgary.
Jasper—J. S. Mullen, Omaha; Rev. M. Vetter, Fort Saskatchewan; W. McDonald, Laidlaw; S. Emerson, Peace River; C. Brunner, town.

NORTHWEST ASSEMBLY.

In the assembly on Sept. 30th on proceeding with the orders of the day, Mr. Haultain moved the second reading of the school bill. He explained it was the bill introduced and finally passed through the house at its last session, and it was in the exact condition in which it then went out of the house. Owing to certain circumstances, which he presumed were related in full in the correspondence already laid on the table, that bill did not become law, so that it became necessary to again introduce the same legislation. It would be a waste of time to go into details, considering the house was again going into committee of the whole to consider it fully. The bill does not attempt to touch anything that might be called a controversial matter—controversial matter meaning that extremely delicate subject—the religious question as it affects schools. The law as it exists to-day is left untouched in that respect, and he did not propose to try to make any alterations. The house would readily understand, even after consolidating and revising the law at one session, the experience of another year suggested still further improvements.

Mr. Boucher moved that the bill be not read a second time, because he knew his district (Batoche) would suffer. He asked the privilege to have something to say in committee of the whole.

Mr. Brett said there were a few things he would like to notice in the second reading. If objection was not raised in committee of the whole he would reserve any criticisms he might have.

Mr. Haultain replied that he expected a very large scope for amendment to be allowed in committee of the whole, but he thought they should draw very strict lines between what might be called the larger question of principle respecting the bill, and the question of detail as regards the working of it generally. He said the member for Batoche was going to attack the bill as a whole the sooner we settle that the better, but it was only a question of details which might be satisfactorily settled in committee. I am willing to allow it to be discussed in committee.

Mr. Maloney considered it might be with-in reach to make the bill suitable all round. In his district there were ten or eleven schools without a teacher. The qualifications asked for were such that they could not find teachers. People had gone to the expense of building schools where there were 20 or 30 children of school age, but there was no teacher. He considered the standard for elementary schools was higher than required. At the present time their schools were simply outlawed for want of teachers. An Ontario certificate was good for three years in Manitoba, but was good for only one term in the Territories and then the holder had to attend the Normal. He hoped this would not be lost sight of. Then the bill should be a little less bulky. There were too many chances for the lawyers to come in; one would give one opinion, and another another, and when it went before a judge the school section suffered, and so did the ratepayer.

After further discussion Mr. Haultain asked that the second reading be left till Thursday. This was agreed to.

TENDERS FOR MAIL CONTRACTS.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the postmaster general, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 11th December next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, one trip each way, between Edmonton and Shaftebury mission, via Athabasca Landing and Lesser Slave lake, to start from Edmonton about the end of January next, the precise date to be fixed by the postmaster general. The weight of the mails is not to exceed 300 lbs., the conveyance to be made by dog train and the trip each way to be made with all possible dispatch.

The courier will remain at Shaftebury mission one week after his arrival from Edmonton before commencing the return trip.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tenders may be obtained at the post offices of Edmonton, South Edmonton, New Lunnion, Fort Saskatchewan, Clover Bar and St. Albert and from W. W. McLeod, post office inspector, Winnipeg.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the postmaster general, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 11th December next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, one trip each way, between Lac la Biche and Fort Chipewyan, via Fort McMurray, to start from Lac la Biche about the end of January next, the precise date to be fixed by the postmaster general. The weight of the mails is not to exceed 600 lbs., the conveyance to be made by dog train, two such at least to be employed, and the trip each way to be made with all possible dispatch.

The couriers will remain one week at Fort Chipewyan after their arrival from Lac la Biche before commencing the return trip.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tenders may be obtained at the post offices of White Fish Lake, Saddle Lake, Paken, St. Albert, Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton and South Edmonton and from W. W. McLeod, post office inspector, Winnipeg.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The following temperatures are reported from the Dominion government observatory, Edmonton, for the dates given:

	Max.	Min.
Monday, 5,	48	
Tuesday, 6,	46	20
Wednesday, 7,	50	35
Thursday, 8,		24

Barometer reduced to sea level 29.994.

GENERAL NEWS.

Free Press: The dates for the bye-election in Brandon or Lakeview have not yet been considered by the government. It is not known who will be chosen to fill the portfolio that will become vacant in the cabinet by the resignation of Mr. Sifton. It is generally believed that Hon. Mr. Cameron will succeed Mr. Sifton as attorney-general.

Havana, Oct. 2.—The Spanish forces under the command of Colonels Serrano and Cano have been engaged with the insurgents under Alvarez and Trujillo at the Guasimal farm, on the Naranjo river. Alvarez and twenty other insurgents were killed. The troops had five men wounded. The steamer Juan Forgas has arrived here from Spain, bringing 40 officers and 1,200 soldiers to reinforce the Spanish troops in Cuba.

The Daily Mail asserts that there is no doubt that a Fenian, provincial meeting was held in the west of London on Sunday at which a letter was read from William Tynan stating that he was prepared to finance a new movement entitled "The Irish Republican Federation" on condition that an inner circle should be formed of which he should have control from America. "This was agreed to," says the Daily News, "and yesterday a manifesto was printed for circulation in Ireland. The officers will be taken to London and Dublin and an envoy will proceed to New York to see Tynan. The manifesto appeals to Irishmen to raise the standard of revolt and vehemently denounces the 'tribe of kid-glove patriots in parliament.'"

Free Press: There is now no longer any doubt regarding Hon. Mr. Laurier's choice for minister of the interior. Were it not known from other sources who he had been selected, a private message received from Mr. Joseph Martin this morning would set all conflicting rumors at rest. This telegram was brief but eloquent and convincing. It read: "Interimship impossible." The preparations made by Attorney General Sifton indicate that he expects shortly, to sever his connection with the provincial cabinet. He will leave for Ottawa almost immediately and will probably be sworn in as a Dominion cabinet minister before he returns. His resignation as attorney-general will probably appear in the Manitoba Gazette ere the expiration of another week. The election in Brandon will not take place until after the weather compels the suspension of fall farm work, probably the dates will be fixed for early in November.

A London cable of Oct. 3rd says: "The newspapers continue to publish numbers of suggestions for celebrating in June next the completion of the sixty years of the Queen's reign. The latest urge a special review of colonial and other forces in Hyde park. A scheme will be presented to the secretary of state for the colonies, the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, as soon as he arrives, and it is stated the Prince of Wales is a keen supporter of the idea. It is thought the review of forces, including representatives of every colony and dependency of the Empire, would afford an impressive tribute to the imperial greatness, characterizing Her Majesty's reign. The clergy of London also propose to commemorate triple events, the completion of the sixty years of Queen Victoria's reign, the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the See of London, and the fourth meeting of the Pan-Anglican synod of bishops by making a London archbishopric. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York are said to be in favor of this project."

Unparalleled Offer

SEMI-WEEKLY BULLETIN

AND

WEEKLY GLOBE

OR

WEEKLY MAIL-EMPIRE

FOR \$2.00 A YEAR.

Old subscribers whose subscriptions expire on or before Nov. 1st may have the Semi-Weekly BULLETIN and Toronto Weekly Globe or Toronto Weekly Mail-Empire for one year on payment of \$2.00 before that date and giving the order.

Subscribers in arrears will be given the advantage of the above offer if they pay up the arrears and a year in advance.

New subscribers who pay \$2.00 in advance will be entitled to receive the BULLETIN and Globe or Mail-Empire for one year, provided they so order.

These offers apply only to residents of Alberta. Remit by registered letter or post office order.

Address: BULLETIN, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

STOVEPIPES! ELBOWS! Stoves Set Up

In first class shape on the shortest notice

Tar Paper, Rope, Nails, Coal Oil, Tubs,

And a full line of Tinware, Copperware, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Repairing promptly attended to at moderate prices.

Powder, Primers, Shot and Shells.

J. A. STOVEL,

Next door west of Raymer's Jewelry store.

16 to 1. Hudson's Bay Company

The American Politician may talk up

FREE SILVER

But what we want in Edmonton is a little agitation on the Clothing question.

The winter will soon be here, and with it forty below zero, when we will need some good warm clothing, and the point to be considered is where can I buy the best goods for the least amount of

SOUND MONEY.

We would just like to intimate to the general public that our fall stock has arrived and is ready for inspection. Upon investigation you will find a good line of Navy Blue Serges at \$5.00 a suit in all sizes, also a line of heavy Brown Tweed in both single and double breasted at \$8.00 a suit. Then for \$10 we can give you a large range in different styles. For the very best we charge \$13 to \$15, but they are equal to tailor made goods.

The people of the States can VOTE for BRYAN but we want the people of Edmonton to buy their Clothing from us. We will guarantee perfect satisfaction in every respect.

Trusting to be favored with a large share of the patronage this season, we are

Yours truly,

W. T. HENRY & Co.

For the Clothing Business.

Ontario Apples, Bartlett Pears, Crab Apples, Bananas, Plums and Tomatoes

AT Clarke's Grocery.

Canadian Pacific RAILWAY.

Direct and Quickest Route to all points.

EAST, WEST AND SOUTH. Lake Steamers leave Fort William for Owen Sound:

ALBERTA—TUESDAY, ATHABASCA—THURSDAY, MANITOBA—SUNDAY

Cheap Excursions to the Kootenay and to the Pacific Coast.

ATLANTIC OCEAN STEAMERS Leave Montreal Wednesdays and Saturdays Leave New York " " "

PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS FROM VANCOUVER

To China and Japan, Oct. 12 To Australia, Oct. 8

The C. P. R. offer more attractive Excursions than any other line on the continent. For further information write or apply to

Or to J. GREGG, Agent, Edmonton

ROBERT KEAR, Gen'l Traffic Manager, Winnipeg

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